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WOODY PLANTS WITH ORNAMENTAL FRUITS

ORNAMENTAL fruits and autumn color are both of outstanding interest in the fall landscape. In fact we often plant primarily with these in mind. Interesting, bright-colored fruits are not limited to fall display alone, since the fruits of many plants start to ripen as early as June and are effective during the hot dry summer months when comparatively few of our woody shrubs are in bloom. Then, too, the ornamental fruits of many shrubs will remain on the plants long after the leaves have dropped in the fall, thus giving interest during the dreary winter months. Since there are such a large number of plants with ornamental fruits available, a general knowledge of the subject should help in making the home grounds more interesting during the trying months of the year.

All plants do not fruit well every year for various reasons. Take for example the flowering crabapples. These, like all apples, have abundant fruits one year and few fruits the following year, and little we can do will change this sequence. Every commercial orchardist is familiar with this "alternate bearing." Then, too, weather conditions have a great influence on fruit bearing as would be expected. Sometimes a plant is in too rich a soil, and all of its energies are spent in making vegetative growths, few towards flowering and fruiting. Here a good root pruning might aid. Sometimes the application of potash or phosphorous-bearing fertilizer aids in fruit production as it always does with grains and vegetables. Plants like the common bittersweet or the Japanese yew have the sexes on different plants, and the staminate plants will never bear fruit under any conditions. Naturally, disease and insect troubles will reduce the amount of fruit borne by plants. Borers in the trunks are also outstanding in this respect. All these things must be carefully considered when estimating the amount of fruit that any particular plant may produce annually.

Many of the best of our ornamental fruiting shrubs and trees are listed in the following pages, together with important notes about certain species. A careful study of these lists and notes will give a better understanding of what to plant for fruiting effect.

SUMMER FRUITS

Red

Acer ginnala
Ailanthus altissima (*A. glandulosa*)†
Ailanthus altissima (*A. glandulosa*)
erythrocarpa†
Cornus kousa
 **Cornus mas*
 **Crataegus arnoldiana*†
 **Daphne Mezereum*
 **Elaeagnus multiflora* (*E. longipes*)
 **Lonicera bella*
 **Lonicera Korolkovii*
 **Lonicera Morrowii*
Lonicera syringantha
 **Lonicera tatarica*
Lonicera thibetica
Nemopanthus mucronata†
Prinsepia sinensis
Prinsepia uniflora
Prunus avium
 **Prunus tomentosa*
 **Rhus glabra*†
 **Rhus typhina*†
Ribes alpinum†
Rosa Hugonis
 **Rosa Rugosa*
Rubus odoratus
 **Sambucus pubens*
 **Shepherdia argentea*†
Shepherdia canadensis†
Sorbus americana†
 **Sorbus Aucuparia*†
 **Sorbus decora*†
 **Viburnum Wrightii*

Amur maple
Ailanthus
 “
Kousa Dogwood
Cornelian-cherry
Arnold Hawthorn
February Daphne
Cherry Elaeagnus
Belle Honeysuckle
Blueleaf Honeysuckle
Morrow Honeysuckle
Lilac Honeysuckle
Tatarian Honeysuckle
Tibetan Honeysuckle
Mountain-holly
Cherry Prinsepia
White Prinsepia
Mazzard
Nanking Cherry
Smooth Sumac
Staghorn Sumac
Mountain Currant
Father Hugo Rose
Rugosa Rose
Flowering Raspberry
Scarlet Elder
Silver Buffaloberry
Russet Buffaloberry
American Mountain-ash
European Mountain-ash
Showy Mountain-ash
Wright Viburnum

Blue

**Cornus alternifolia*†
Cornus Amomum
 **Cornus controversa*
Lonicera coerulea
 **Mahonia Aquifolium*†
 **Mahonia repens*†
Vaccinium pennsylvanicum
Vaccinium vacillans
 **Viburnum dentatum*

Alternate leaved Dogwood
Silky Dogwood
Pagoda Dogwood
Sweetberry Honeysuckle
Oregon Hollygrape
Creeping Hollygrape
Lowbush Blueberry
Dryland Blueberry
Arrowwood

Black

- Aronia melanocarpa*
Berberis heteropoda†
Prunus Sargenti (*P. serrulata sachalinensis*)
 **Prunus serotina*
 **Prunus virginiana*†
Rhamnus cathartica
Rhodotypos scandens (*kerrioides*)
Ribes odoratum
 **Sambucus canadensis*

- Black Chokeberry
 Turkestan Barberry
 Sargent Cherry
 Black Cherry
 Common Chokecherry
 Common Buckthorn
 Jetbead
 Golden Currant
 American Elder

White

- **Cornus alba*
 **Cornus racemosa* (*C. paniculata*)
 **Cornus stolonifera*
 **Symphoricarpus albus laevigatus*
 (*S. racemosus laevigatus*)

- Tatarian Dogwood
 Gray Dogwood
 Red Osier Dogwood
 Garden Snowberry

Miscellaneous

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>Amelanchier laevis</i> | Dark purple | Allegheny Serviceberry |
| * <i>Cornus mas flava</i> | Yellow | |
| * <i>Cotinus coggygia</i> (<i>Rhus cotinus</i>) | Greenish | Common Smoketree |
| * <i>Cotinus coggygia purpureus</i>
(<i>Rhus cotinus purpureus</i>) | Purple | Purple Smoketree |
| * <i>Daphne Mezereum alba</i> | Yellow | White February Daphne |
| <i>Fraxinus americana iodocarpa</i> | Red purple | American Ash var. |
| <i>Ginko biloba</i> † | Greenish | Maidenhair-tree |
| <i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i> | Greenish | China-tree |
| <i>Kolkwitzia amabilis</i> | Brown | Beautybush |
| * <i>Lonicera Morrowi xanthocarpa</i> | Yellow | |
| * <i>Lonicera tatarica lutea</i> | Yellow | Yellow Tatarian Honeysuckle |
| * <i>Malus brevipes</i> | Yellow to red | |
| <i>Morus alba</i> | White, red, black | White Mulberry |
| <i>Morus rubra</i> | Purple | Red Mulberry |
| <i>Pterocarya fraxinifolia</i> | Light green | Caucasian Wingnut |
| <i>Pterocarya Rehderiana</i> | Light green | Rehder Wingnut |
| <i>Ptelea trifoliata</i> | Light green | Common Hoptree |
| <i>Rhamnus Frangula</i> | Purple | Glossy Buckthorn |
| <i>Robinia fertilis</i> | Purple | |
| <i>Robinia Kelseyi</i> | Purple | Kelsey Locust |
| * <i>Viburnum alnifolium</i> | Changing from red to blue-black | Hobblebush |
| * <i>Viburnum Sieboldii</i> | “ “ “ “ | Siebold Viburnum |
| * <i>Viburnum tomentosum</i> | “ “ “ “ | Doublefile Viburnum |

* Of outstanding value.

† Mentioned in notes.

FALL AND WINTER FRUITS

Red

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p> <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>
 *<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>†
 <i>Benzoin aestivale</i>
 **<i>Berberis aggregata</i>†
 **<i>Berberis chinensis</i>†
 *<i>Berberis dictyophylla</i>†
 *<i>Berberis Gilgiana</i>†
 <i>Berberis koreana</i>†
 **<i>Berberis Thunbergii</i>†
 *<i>Berberis Vernae</i>†
 **<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>†
 **<i>Cotoneaster Dielsiana</i>†
 **<i>Cotoneaster divaricata</i>†
 **<i>Cotoneaster Francheti</i>†
 **<i>Cotoneaster horizontals</i>†
 *<i>Cotoneaster microphylla</i>†
 *<i>Cotoneaster racemiflora soongorica</i>†
 *<i>Cotoneaster salicifolia floccosa</i>†
 *<i>Cornus florida</i>†
 **<i>Crataegus arnoldiana</i>†
 <i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>†
 *<i>Crataegus mollis</i>†
 <i>Crataegus oxyacantha</i>†
 **<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i> (<i>C. cordata</i>)†
 *<i>Evonymus alata</i>†
 *<i>Evonymus atropurpurea</i>†
 *<i>Evonymus europaea atrorubens</i>†
 <i>Evonymus obovata</i>†
 <i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>
 **<i>Ilex opaca</i>†
 **<i>Ilex verticillata</i>†
 <i>Lonicera Maackii podocarpa</i>
 <i>Magnolia species</i>
 *<i>Malus atrosanguinea</i>†
 *<i>Malus</i> "Hopa Crab"†
 <i>Malus pumila Niedzwetzkyana</i>†
 *<i>Mitchella repens</i>
 *<i>Photinia villosa</i>†
 **<i>Rhus copallina</i>†
 **<i>Rhus glabra</i>†
 **<i>Rhus typhina</i>†
 **<i>Ribes fasciculatum</i>†
 **<i>Rosa multiflora</i>† </p> | <p> <i>Bearberry</i>
 <i>Red Chokeberry</i>
 <i>Spicebush</i>
 <i>Salmon Barberry</i>
 <i>Chinese Barberry</i>
 <i>Chalkleaf Barberry</i>

 <i>Korean Barberry</i>
 <i>Japanese Barberry</i>
 <i>Verna Barberry</i>
 <i>European Barberry</i>
 <i>Diels Cotoneaster</i>
 <i>Spreading Cotoneaster</i>
 <i>Franchet Cotoneaster</i>
 <i>Rock Cotoneaster</i>
 <i>Rockspray</i>
 <i>Songarian Cotoneaster</i>
 <i>Willowleaf Cotoneaster</i>
 <i>Flowering Dogwood</i>
 <i>Arnold Hawthorn</i>
 <i>Cockspur Thorn</i>
 <i>Downy Hawthorn</i>
 <i>English Hawthorn</i>
 <i>Washington Hawthorn</i>
 <i>Winged Euonymus</i>
 <i>Wahoo</i>
 <i>European Burningbush</i>
 <i>Running Euonymus</i>
 <i>Wintergreen</i>
 <i>American Holly</i>
 <i>Common Winterberry</i>
 <i>Late Honeysuckle</i>
 <i>Magnolias</i>
 <i>Carmine Crab</i>
 <i>Hopa Crab</i>
 <i>Redvein Apple</i>
 <i>Partridgeberry</i>

 <i>Shining Sumac</i>
 <i>Smooth Sumac</i>
 <i>Staghorn Sumac</i>
 <i>Winterberry Currant</i>
 <i>Japanese Rose</i> </p> |
|---|--|



Cotoneaster racemiflora soongorica has coral pink fruits.

***Rosa rugosa*
 ***Rosa setigera*
 ***Rosa virginiana* (*R. lucida*)
 Rosa Wichuraiana

***Sorbus americana*
 ***Sorbus Aucuparia*
 ***Sorbus decora*†
 ***Symphoricarpus Chenaultii*
 ***Symphoricarpus orbiculatus* (*S. vulgaris*)
 ***Taxus baccata*†
 ***Taxus cuspidata*†
 ***Taxus media* Hicksii†
 ***Viburnum dilatatum*
 ***Viburnum Opulus*
 ***Viburnum trilobum*

Chionanthus virginica
 **Clerodendron trichotomum*†
 Juniperus horizontalis
 ***Juniperus virginiana*
 Symplocos paniculata
 Vaccinium corymbosum
 **Viburnum dentatum*

Berberis heteropoda†
 Cornus sanguinea
 Cotoneaster foveolata†
 Ilex crenata microphylla†
 Ilex glabra†
 Ligustrum amurense†
 Ligustrum ovalifolium
 ***Ligustrum vulgare*
 ***Rhamnus cathartica*
 ***Rhodotypos scandens* (*R. kerrioides*)
 Rosa spinosissima
 Viburnum acerifolium
 **Viburnum cassinoides*†
 Viburnum lantana
 ***Viburnum Lentago*
 Viburnum pubescens†

**Baccharis halimifolia*†
 **Cornus racemosa* (*C. paniculata*)
 Cornus rugosa (or light-blue)
 **Symphoricarpus albus laevigatus*
 (*S. racemosus laevigatus*)

Rugosa Rose
 Prairie Rose
 Virginia Rose
 Wichura Rose
 American Mountain-ash
 European Mountain-ash
 Showy Mountain-ash

Coralberry
 English Yew
 Japanese Yew
 Hicks Yew
 Linden Viburnum
 European Cranberrybush
 Cranberrybush

Blue

White Fringetree
 Harlequin Glorybower
 Creeping Juniper
 Redcedar
 Asiatic Sweetleaf
 Highbush Blueberry
 Arrowwood

Black

Turkestan Barberry
 Bloodtwig Dogwood
 Littleleaf Japanese Holly
 Inkberry
 Amur Privet
 California Privet
 European Privet
 Common Buckthorn
 Jetbead
 Scotch Rose
 Mapleleaf Viburnum
 Withe-rod
 Wayfaring Tree
 Nannyberry

White

Groundselbush
 Gray Dogwood
 Roundleaf Dogwood
 Garden Snowberry

Miscellaneous

<i>Callicarpa dichotoma</i>	Lilac violet	Chinese Beautyberry
<i>Callicarpa japonica</i>	Violet	Japanese Beautyberry
<i>Colutea arborescens</i>	Greenish	Common Bladder-senna
<i>Cornus florida xanthocarpa</i>	Yellow	
** <i>Crataegus pruinosa</i> †	Dark purple	Frosted Hawthorn
<i>Evonymus Bungeana</i> †	Pink	Winterberry Euonymus
** <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> †	Orange	Common Sea-buckthorn
** <i>Ilex opaca xanthocarpa</i> †	Yellow	
<i>Maclura pomifera</i> †	Greenish	Osage-orange
** <i>Malus arnoldiana</i> †	Yellow	Arnold Crab
<i>Malus baccata</i> †	Yellow to red	Siberian Crab
* <i>Malus brevipes</i> †	Yellow to red	
** <i>Malus floribunda</i> †	Yellow to red	Japanese Flowering Crab
* <i>Malus micromalus</i> †	Yellow to red	Midget Crab
<i>Malus prunifolia</i> †	Yellow to red	Chinese Apple
* <i>Malus toringoides</i> †	Yellow to red	Cutleaf Crab
** <i>Myrica carolinensis</i> †	Gray	Northern Bayberry
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i> †	Grayish	Sourwood
** <i>Pyracantha coccinea</i> †	Orange	Scarlet Firethorn
* <i>Rhamnus Frangula</i> †	Dark Purple	Glossy Buckthorn
* <i>Viburnum dilatatum xanthocarpum</i>	Yellow	
* <i>Viburnum Opulus xanthocarpum</i>	Yellow	

* Of outstanding value.

† Mentioned in notes.

** Of outstanding value during the fall and a greater part of the winter.

VINES WITH ORNAMENTAL FRUITS

<i>Actinidia arguta</i> †	Green	Bower Actinidia
* <i>Ampelopsis brevipedunculata</i> (<i>A. heterophylla</i>)	Pale lilac to green to dark blue or porcelain	Porcelain Ampelopsis
* <i>Celastrus articulata</i> † (<i>C. orbiculatus</i>)	Yellow to red	Oriental Bittersweet
* <i>Celastrus scandens</i> †	Orange	American Bittersweet
* <i>Clematis Flammula</i> †	Whitish	Plume Clematis
* <i>Clematis paniculata</i> †	Whitish	Sweet Autumn Clematis
* <i>Clematis tangutica</i> †	Whitish	Golden Clematis
* <i>Clematis virginiana</i> †	Whitish	Virgins-Bower
* <i>Clematis Vitalba</i> †	Whitish	Travellers-Joy
* <i>Evonymus radicans vegeta</i> † (<i>vegetus</i>)	Orange	Bigleaf Wintercreeper
<i>Lycium halimifolium</i> †	Red	Matrimony Vine
<i>Parthenocissus</i> (<i>Ampelopsis</i>) <i>quinquefolia</i>	Blue	Virginia Creeper

Parthenocissus (Ampelopsis) tricuspidata	Blue	Boston Ivy
Polygonum Auberti†	Brownish	Fleece Vine
Schisandra chinensis†	Scarlet	
Solanum Dulcumara	Red	Climbing Nightshade
Tripterygium Regelii†	Greenish	
Vitis Coignetiae	Black	Glory Vine

PLANTS OF VALUE FOR FLOWER BUT WITH INEFFECTIVE FRUITS
(capsules, pods, nuts, etc.)

Abelia grandiflora	Kalmia species
Acer species (except A. ginnala)	Kerria japonica
Aesculus species	Laburnum species
Amorpha canescens	Leucothe Catesbaei
Azalea species	Liriodendron Tulipifera
Caragana arborescens	Malus ioensis plena
Catalpa species	Philadelphus species
Cercis species	Phlox subulata
Chaenomeles (Cydonia)	Physocarpus opulifolius
Cladrastis lutea	Potentilla species
Clethra alnifolia	Rhododendron species
Daphne cneorum	Robinia species
Deutzia species	Rosa Harisonii
Diervilla (Weigela) species	Salix species
Enkianthus campanulatus	Sophora japonica
Forsythia species	Sorbaria species
Fothergilla species	Spiraea species
Halesia species	Syringa species
Hamamelis species	Tilia species
Hibiscus syriacus	Vinca minor
Hydrangea species	Wisteria species
Hypericum species	

Notes and Comments

Sexes separate: One of the most important causes for certain of our important ornamental plants "not fruiting" is simply the fact that the sexes are on separate plants and both male and female plants must be in close proximity to insure the fruiting of the pistillate plant. This is true in **Baccharis, Ginkgo, Hippophae, Ilex, Maclura, Myrica, Nemopanthus, Ribes alpinum, Ribes fasciculatum, Schisandra, Shepherdia and Taxus**. When only one specimen plant is desired, then it may be that a small staminate plant could be planted with the pistillate form, giving the general impression of one plant. This would probably be sufficient to insure good fruiting. Or, if several plants are to be used, the staminate form can be planted at the rear and the pistillate forms (usually about

three to six pistillate plants to one staminate plant) could be grouped in the front where they would be more conspicuous.

The bittersweet (*Celastrus*) exemplifies another angle of this same problem. Many people all over the country have bought this lovely vine with the expectations of enjoying the gorgeous fruits in the fall, only to be disappointed year after year with no fruit whatsoever. They have applied fertilizers to the roots and pruned them and done everything to get fruit, but certain plants are of the staminate form and naturally will never bear fruits. There are other plants which may be slightly polygamous, that is, these plants will have a sufficient number of the staminate flowers to properly fertilize the pistillate flowers and so result in good fruits, and it is these plants which should be bought. Naturally the best time to buy such plants is when they are in flower. Other types in the same category as the *Celastrus* are *Actinidia arguta*, *Ailanthus*, *Morus*, *Rhus* and *Vitis*, and some nurserymen claim that *Ilex opaca* is also in this group. Consequently, when buying plants of this nature for their fruit, do not buy young plants grown from seed before they have fruited for in such a group there will undoubtedly be many staminate forms which will never bear fruits. Rather buy plants which have been propagated asexually from fruiting plants bearing both kinds of flowers, or individually inspect the plants for both kinds of flowers before they are taken from the nursery row.

Ailanthus altissima: Only pistillate forms of this plant should be used because staminate plants have a very bad odor when in flower and do not have the good fruits in the late summer. Most of the pistillate plants have sufficient staminate flowers on them to insure fruit production. An excellent form for fruit is the variety *erythrocarpa*. *Ginkgo biloba* is an example of a case where the pistillate tree should never be used, since the unattractive round, greenish fruits about the size of a small crabapple, are decidedly ill-smelling and most obnoxious.

Baccharis halimifolia: The sexes are separate (see note on sexes separate) and the fruits are in feathery masses like those of the asters. This plant is excellent for planting at the seashore where it withstands saltwater spray remarkably well.

Berberis: Many barberries carry the black stem rust of wheat, but fortunately there are certain ones which do not. Rust immune barberries are limited to *B. Thunbergi* and its several varieties. Certain other species are fairly resistant to the disease and can be shipped into quarantined states with a permit. These include most of our common evergreen barberries, the *Mahonias*, and some new deciduous types which certainly are worth a trial. These are *B. dictophylla albicaulis*, *B. Gilgiana*, *B. koreana*. Though other species which carry the rust and against which there are restrictions for shipping have been mentioned in this Bulletin, the above mentioned species are of new ornamental interest to us because they can be shipped and so can be used in sections of the country where this disease is prevalent.

Celastrus: All *Celastrus* are climbers and have the sexes separate (see note on sexes separate). The fruits of the **oriental bittersweet** are in short lateral clusters and the yellow capsules drop soon after opening, leaving the red fleshy aril surrounding the seed. The fruits of the **American bittersweet** are in nodding ter-



Most beautiful crabapple in fruit, *Malus toringoides*.

minal clusters and the capsules do not drop at all. One cannot be considered as a better ornamental vine than the other, for both have their place. In *Celastrus* and *Evonymus* the seed is imbedded in a brightly colored fleshy covering called the aril, surrounded by the capsule which opens at maturity.

Clematis: The fruits of these plants have a long feathery style attached to the small brown seed, making the whole effect one of fluffiness. This is much more marked in some varieties than in others.

Clerodendron trichotomum: This large leaved plant is a most interesting one for late summer effect. The flowers are somewhat like those of the "bouncing-bet," white to reddish. Though the blueberry-like fruits actually drop soon after maturity, the bright red calyx remains for several weeks and gives the plant a striking appearance. In older plants the branching is horizontal. The plant is tender in the north while young, often killing to the ground during severe winters. In any event, it is best planted in sheltered situations.

Cornus alternifolia: This plant is native in the woods of the northeastern United States and with its lovely sympodial branching the blue fruit clusters make it a good ornamental shrub. Unfortunately, it is susceptible to a serious twig blight for which there is yet no known remedy. ***Cornus controversa***, introduced from Asia, has all the characteristics of ***C. alternifolia*** and at the same time is a much more vigorous grower.

Cornus florida: The flowering dogwood is an excellent example of the perfect ornamental tree. It has bright showy flowers in the spring; good green foliage all summer long which is not troubled by any serious disease or insect pest; good red clusters of fruits of considerable ornamental value and most attractive to birds; excellent red autumn color; and a good horizontal branching system which is attractive all the year and particularly so in the winter. Plants such as this, of interest at every season of the year, cannot be used too much.

Cotoneaster: The cotoneasters are all subject to fireblight, borers and scale. In Highland Park, Rochester, N.Y., it is claimed that fireblight is readily controlled by spraying during the summer with Bordeaux mixture. In any event, if these three troubles could be kept in check, cotoneasters would be excellent plants for their red or black fruits. Unfortunately, these troubles are all very serious, once they become established in a planting, and accordingly we must not become over enthusiastic about planting large groups of cotoneasters. Some cotoneasters are prostrate and form excellent ground covers like ***Cotoneaster apiculata*** and ***C. horizontalis***, both of which have lovely red fruits, and some are taller shrubs growing up to six feet in height like the black-fruited ***C. foveolata***. Perhaps one of the best of the cotoneasters, noted for its fruit of brilliant scarlet, is ***C. racemiflora soongorica***.

Crataegus: There are a very great many hawthorns with ornamental red fruits, but they are susceptible to several disease and insect troubles. For this reason they need an unwarranted amount of care during the spring and summer, so that for the time being, it is best to limit selection to a very few. The Washington-thorn, (***C. cordata***), is one of the best for small fruits. These are a brilliant red and remain on the plant all winter. Larger fruited plants are ***C. arnoldiana***

and *C. mollis*, both of which have been used considerably in landscape plantings.

Lycium halimifolium: Though not a true vine, this plant is often treated as such, or as a semi-shrub, for sprawling bank plantings.

Malus: In an earlier issue of the Bulletin, the crabapples were fully discussed. Most crabapples are valued for their fruits, and of a large number, *M. toringoides* is perhaps the best in fruit, though there are many other outstanding ones. Although *Aronia*, *Cotoneaster*, *Malus*, *Photinia*, and *Pyracantha* are all subject to fireblight, borers and scale, they are among the most outstanding plants for ornamental fruit. In sections where fireblight has proved troublesome, it may be unwise to plant any of these in large quantities.

Morus: The sexes are separate (see note on sexes separate) and the fruit is similar in form to that of the common blackberry. It is relished by birds, but the tree is a nuisance when planted so that the fruits fall on a white concrete pavement.

Polygonum Auberti: This vine is not placed in this list primarily for its fruits, which are simply unattractive small brown capsules, but it does flower during late August at a time when little else is in bloom. It is immediately followed by *Clematis paniculata*, which has attractive flowers, as well as fruits in September.

Sorbus: The mountain-ash has been commonly planted as a specimen tree. It is unfortunately very susceptible to borers at the base of the trunk, and once they become well established the tree is doomed unless remedial action be taken. All mountain-ash should be carefully inspected at regular intervals for such borers, and, if present, should be eradicated at once if the tree is to be enjoyed for a long period of time. The European mountain-ash is perhaps one of the most common ornamental trees for fruit, but a red-fruited species with larger fruit, *S. decora*, is becoming increasingly popular.

Tripterygium Regelii: This plant can be considered either as a sprawling shrub or as a vine. The fruits are not particularly outstanding, but the flower clusters are. These are borne in July in large, creamy-white pyramidal masses and the plant is often hardy as far north as Bar Harbor, Maine.

Viburnum cassinoides: This plant is a very interesting one because as the fruit matures it changes color from yellow-green to pink and finally to blue-black. Since the individual berries are borne in clusters, there are times when there are several colors in one cluster. The same is true of *Viburnum alnifolium*, *V. lan-tana*, *V. Lentago*, *V. Sieboldii* and *V. tomentosum*. In *Rhamnus Frangula* the flowers continue to open from early summer until fall, resulting in the continually ripening fruit. Hence there are some green, some red, and some black berries on the plant at the same time. This creates an interesting effect, even though the profusely borne fruits are only as large as those of the honeysuckles.

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